

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY Korea

SUBJECT North Korean Labor Party and Guerrilla
Organization, South Kyongsang

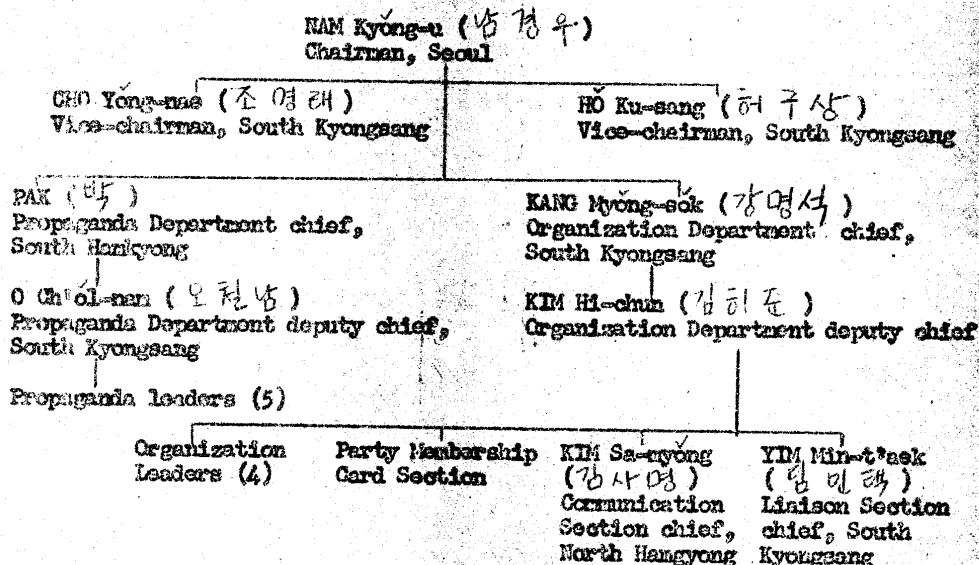
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1. In early 1951 the guerrillas which had been centered around Chiri-san (127-44, 35-20) had been weakened by ROK police attacks so that many of the guerrillas went over to the ROK side when the police announced a general amnesty. There was also a serious split among the leaders of the guerrillas. In May, in order to remedy the situation, the South Kyongsang Labor Party Committee adopted a plan whereby loyal members were infiltrated into cities to carry on organizational work. Many of these cadres were either arrested or defected. However, the party sent in a second group of leaders to organize the block system within the cities in preparation for winter warfare. The major leaders of the party remained in the Chiri-san area and have not been captured by ROK police.
2. The following is a chart of the organization of the top level of the South Kyongsang Labor Party:



CLASSIFICATION

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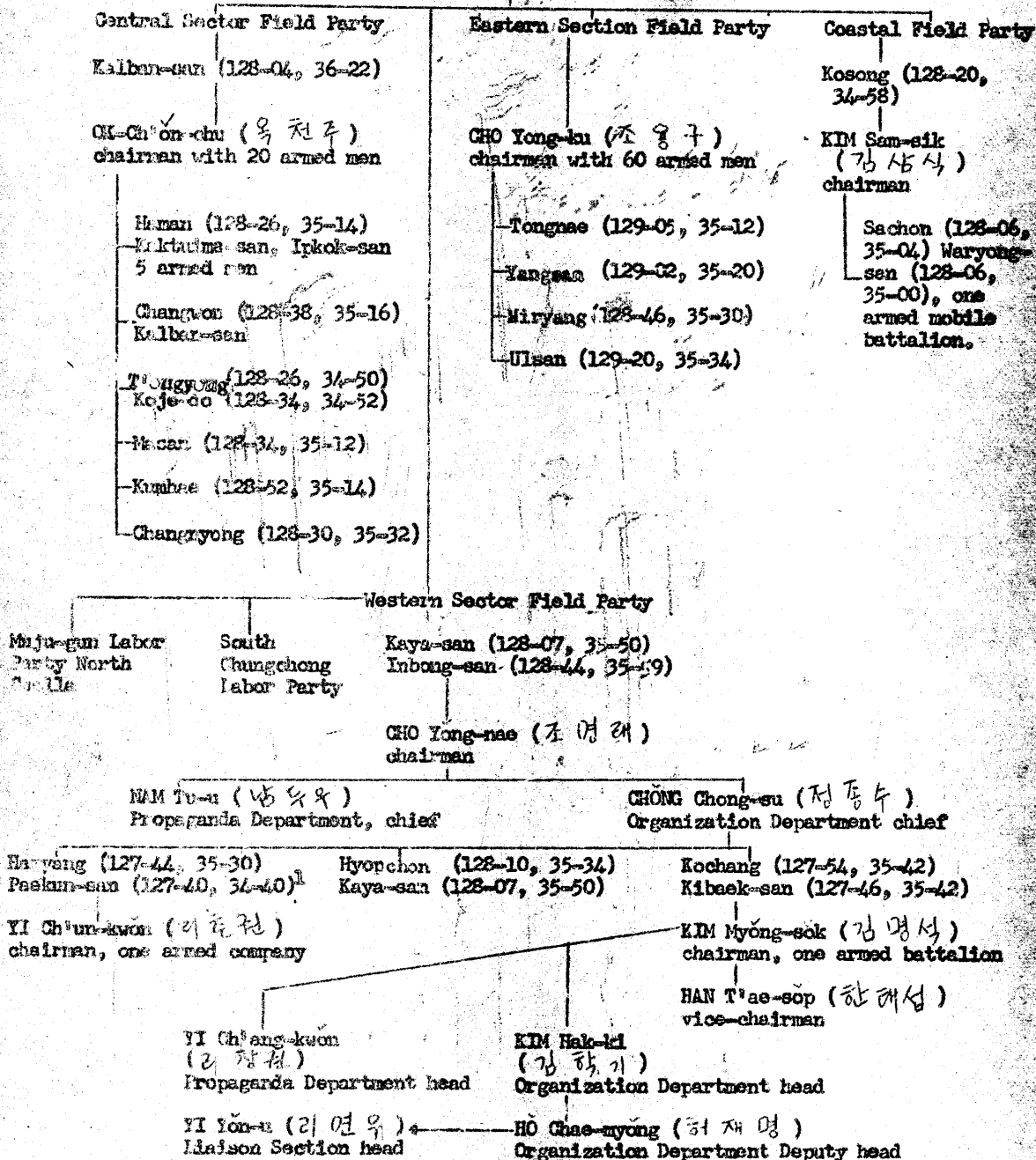
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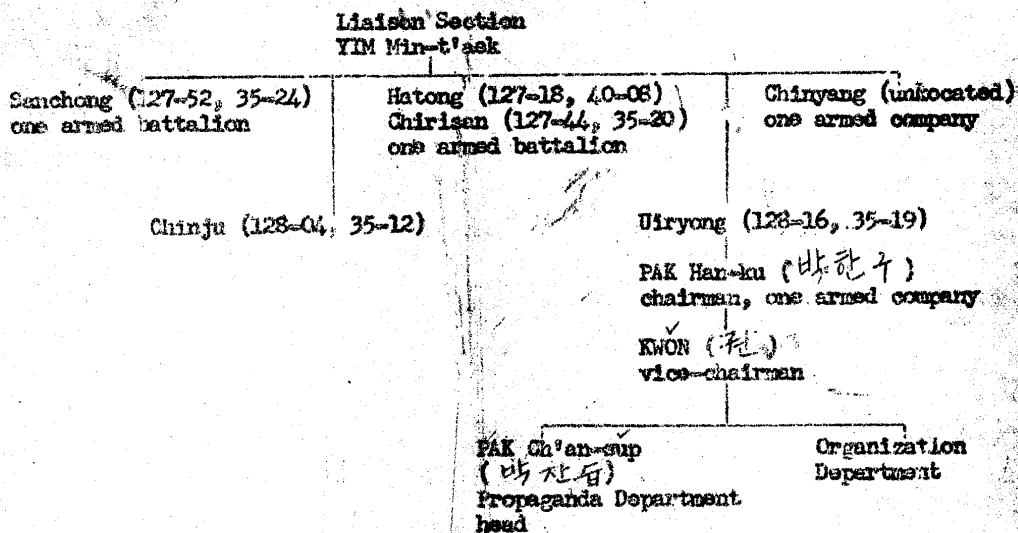
3. The local party in South Kyongsang was organized in sectors connected to the higher level by the Liaison Section, as follows:

Liaison Section
YIM Min-t'aek
3 armed mobile battalions



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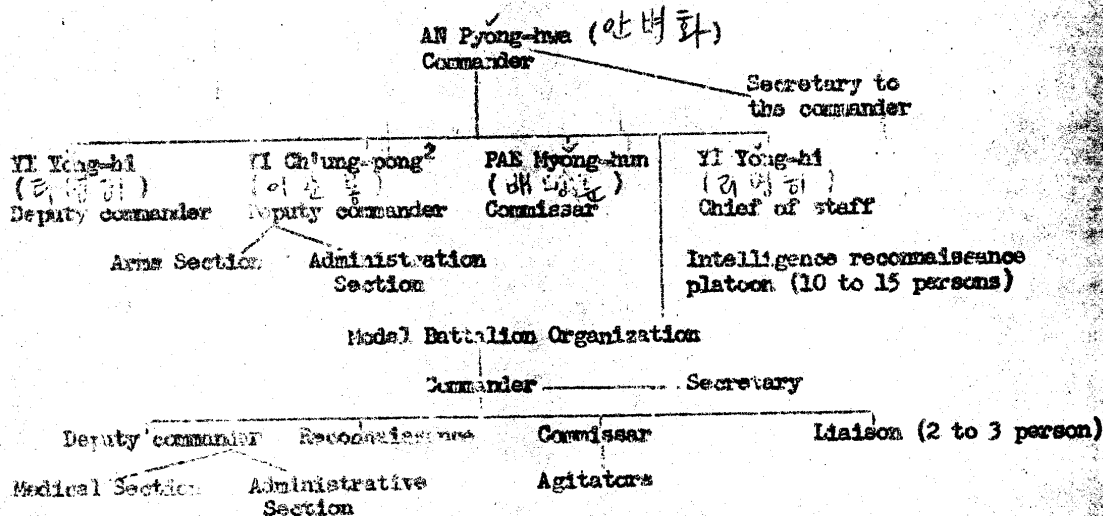
4. The following small geographical areas are on the same organizational level as the sector field parties and emanate from the Liaison Section:



5. The following are brief summaries of the development of the Labor Party in the South Kyongsang sectors:

- a. In the west sector the organization was set up by CHO Chong-nae, who had been a member of the party in the province from 1946 to 1947. The party maintains contact with organizations in North Cholla and the Chungcheong provinces. This sector has a good force of experienced guerrillas.
- b. The central sector party was disorganized for about six months until the middle of May 1951, when three men met at Chiri-san to reform the party and concentrate on the United Nations prisoner of war camp at Kojedo. The party in this area helps escapees from the camp and is planning on a general insurrection at the camp from which the party could obtain a large number of guerrillas. Labor party officials have infiltrated the camp and are planning the uprising against the relatively weak camp guard.
- c. The eastern party is active in rallying various discontented groups around itself as the nucleus of a guerrilla force.
- d. The coastal sector has delayed in the formation of a cohesive organization.

6. The organization of the guerrillas under the party in South Kyongsang is as follows:



7. The guerrilla units control forces in the areas mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4. However, because of the difficulty of communication, local groups have almost complete autonomy. In January 1951 there were about 1,700 guerrillas in the area. This figure fell to 1,200 in March 1951. In January they had about 1,000 weapons of all kinds, but in March they had only about 700. Party officials in May 1951 formally announced dissatisfaction with the development of guerrillas and blamed the entire situation on the guerrilla command.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. The coordinates given here refer to a location in the Korea Strait. Possibly Paegun-san is meant.

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2. [REDACTED] Comment. According to the Onmun given here, the romanization of this name should read I Chun-pong.